All unseen he watched some children In their pleasant home, at play With the very toys he gave them On the merry Christmas day.

Johnny's horse was kicked and battere Just because it couldn't neigh! Thought his papa might have bought Two live horses and a sleigh!

Katie wished her doll was larger, Wished its eyes were black, not blue Finally grew vexed and threw it— Broke its lovely head in two.

Santa Claus looked grave and troubled; Shook his head and went away; "Pil remember this," he muttered, "On another Christmas day!"

Then he peered in dismal places Where he was not wont to go; Where the hungry, shivering children Never any Christmas know.

And his hears was sad and sorry That he could not help them all; And he thought in grief and anger Of the broken horse and doll.

As he took his onward journey,
He was seen to drop a tear,
And I'm certain that he whispered,
"I'll remember this next year!"
—Hospital Review ON THE LANDING.

An Idyl of the Balusters JOHNNY, atat 4%. BOBBY, atat 3%.

"Do you know why they've put us in that back room,
Up in the attic, close against the sky,
And made believe our nursery's a cloakroom? Do you know why?"

Johnny.
"No more I don't, nor why that Sammy's

No more don't I!" Bobby.

"Do you know why Nurse says it isn't manners

For you and me to ask folks twice for pic,
And no one hits that man with two bananas?

Do you know why?"

"No more I don't, nor why that girl, whose dress is Off her shoulders, don't catch cold and die, When you and me gets croup when we un-No more don't I!"

Bobby.

Perhaps she ain't as good as you and I is,
And God don't want her up in the sky,
And let's her live—to come in just when Perhaps that's why!"

"Do you know why that man that's got a cropped head Rubbed it just now as if he felt a fly? Could to be, Bobby, something that I drop-

Mamma Just kissed her hand." "She hurt it—and that's why, He made it well, the very way that Mami Does do to L."

Johnny. Was that Papa him sigh, and look up to the

A NOVEL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

"So you won't have me, Nellie? You

are sure you won't marry me?"

Pretty little Mrs. Nellie Willard lookthe quiet village street, as if among the caffess trees and among the frost-bound landscape she could find the an-

swer to Harry Levison's questions.

Then, after a moment, she turned her face toward him—a face as fresh and brought from the other world.

"I present you" he said, "with your can't rest in my grave

"You are—'afraid'—you can't, Mrs. Willard? Answer me another question

of course I do—like you! I always "Go look at his big clock in the dindid, ever since I first knew you, years ing-room, Nellie, and see if it is near the ind years ago."
"When Will Willard won the prize

all we fellows were striving for! You liked me then, Nellie, and you like me now? Then why won't you marry me? You've been a widow for three years now. Isn't that long enough to mourn the virtues of the departed?"

"You wicked man! As if 300 years

could ever teach me to forget poor,

Her bright eye reproved him sharply, and he accepted with good grace.

"Granting the truth, Nellie, that your deceased husband was a good fellow and a loving partner, I still can not see why you refuse me. That is the subject under consideration at present, Nellie! Why won't you marry me?"

ellie! Why won't you marry me?"
Then Mrs. Willard's face grew a little aler, and her plump, fair hands

Willard, on New Year's day, made me promise never to marry again."
"Stuff and nonsense! Wha

did. A bad promise is better broken than kept." Mrs. Willard twisted her ring uneasi-ly, and looked at the illuminated shield

"I know it is," she said, slowly,

Mr. Levison looked earnestly at her. true a you!"
"Yes—'but' what, Nellie? In all respect I say it—poor Will is dead and gone; and you have been true to hi ory, all these long years, and whas has he to do with you now?"
"I know," she said meditative

"but-but, Harry, he made me solemnly promise never to marry again under penalty of his everlasting displeasure. And—don't be angry with me, Harry, will you? But I almost know he would

appear to me!"
The lovely blue eyes were lifted in such piteous appeal to his, and the pret-ty little widow made such a nervous lit-tle move nearer to him, that it was the most human thing in the world for Mr.

angry with her.
"So you believe he would haunt you,

ten years of your married-life, and three years of your widowhood, you condemn me to hopelessness for the sake of such a chimera—for the sake of such a shadow as your husband's ghost!"

again, and her lips quivered, and the tears stood in great crystals on her long "Ob, Harry, how cruel you are! You know I love you better than all the world, only—I dare not marry again! Don't be angry-please don't be angry

And Nellie looked imploringly at hin

with me!' And Mr. Levison looked down at her lovely face, and assured her he never could be angry with her, and then went away heaping maledictions on the head of the defunct husband who had been tyrant enough to burden his young wife

with such a promise. The last sunset rays were flinging their golden and scarlet pennons on the pale, blue-gray sky, when Mr. Levison opened the door of his cozy sitting-room home, to be met by the laughing face and gay welcome of a young gentleman, who had evidently been making himself at home while he waited.

"Heigho, Levison! Surprised to see ne? How are you, old fellow-how are von?" Mr. Levison stared a second, then

greeted him warmly.
"Fred Willard! Where in the name of goodness did you spring from? Why, I thought you were not to sail from England for a long six months yet. Old boy, bless you, I'm glad to see you, although for the instant I confess I was startled-you are the living image of your brother Wilson. We've been dis-

cussing ghosts, you know—"
Young Willard's eyes gleamed mischievously, as he interrupted irrever-

ently:
""We' is good, Lev. You mean my pretty little sister-in-law, of course. know she religiously believes in 'em. know I am impatient to see her—for the first time since Will's funeral!"

Mr.Levison had been looking thoughtfully at the embers glowing, like melted rubies, behind the silver bars of the grate; now he turned suddenly to Fred, and laid his hand persuasively on hi shoulder.
"See here, Fred; you are a friend of

what Ma thinks horrid, 'cause he bunged mine, and I am about to put your friendmy eye, ship to the test. I want you to do me a very great favor; will you?"

"Will I? Of course I will. What's And Mr. Levison turned the keys of the doors, and the consultation lasted until the housekeeper rang the dinner-

Five hours later the moon was just creeping over the tops of the trees, making a perfect flood of silver-gold glory on the quiet scene, and Mrs. Willard, with a fleecy-white zephyr shawl and her crepe brown hair, was standing at the kitchen door, on her return from a tour of inspection to the snug little barn and carriage-house, which she had personally seen was secure for the night, ever since her husband's death.
Her cheeks were flushed to the 'int of

Her cheeks were flushed to the fint of an oleander flower by the keen kh, of the frosty air, and her eyes were gloving like blue fires as she stood there one handling, or storing of any of the project handling or storing of the project handling or storing of the project handling or storing the project handling the project handling or storing the project handling th

"No more I don't, nor why that man with of the land of eternal shadows. a bona-fide ghost-a veritable inhabitant

"Will!" she said, faintly, with her hand tight on the handle of the door, His voice was precisely as it had been in the old days — mellow, musical, a lit-tle domineering — Will's undeniably, un-

mistakably. "Who should it be but I, Nellie, and come on purpose to communicate with

"Yes?" she gasped, "but what for? I have tried - I have done every thing that I thought you could wish. There is nothing wrong, Will?"

The pale, moon-lighted face, the speckless black suit, the spotless linen, the very same in which he had been buried, the low, familiar voice—it almost paralyzed Nellie, and yet, aided little Mrs. Nellie Willard look-by the very material contact of the door-tatively out of the window into knob, she stood her ground and listened.

young girl ten years her junior.

"1—I—am—afraid I can't, Mr. Levison."

"1—I—am—afraid I can't, Mr. Levison."

"1—I—am—afraid I can't, Mr. Levison." Mr. Lavison looked her straight in widowhood for my sake. I come to reher blue eyes—such lovely blue eyes, voke my decision—to give you my full soft as velvet, and the color of a violet permission to marry again, and my adthat had bloomed in the shade. permission to marry again, and my advice to marry Horace Levison. Promise me you'll do it, and I will rest peacefully

Willard? Answer me another quarter of the property of the prop

stroke of twelve." She went dumbly, mechanically, at his behest; and, when she came back, he was gone, and the moonlight streamed in on an empty room.

Then the reaction followed, and Nellie flew up to her bed-room and locked the door, and covered her head with a shawl, and sobbed and cried hysterically, until her over-wrought nerves found

The next day Mr. Levison sent a little note over, apologizing for his seeming discourtesy in not coming to bid her good-by on his sudden departure for an indefinite time, and telling her that her cruel decision never to marry again had een the cause of it, and that they might never meet again, etc., etc.

To which Neilie, all pale, alarmed

and crimson with confusion, penciled an answer, assuring him she had changed her mind, and begging him to come over to lunch, to see her, and meet her brother-in-law, who had only just arrived from abroad. Of course Mr. Levison came, and it

related her experience of the night be-

"For it was his ghost, Harry, just as true as I am alive and speaking to "A jolly old-I mean a thoughtful, painstaking spirit, Nellie. Bless his ghostship, we'll hold him in eternal re-

Nor did his countenance change a feature, even when he and Nellie and Fred Willard discussed the marvelously obliging kindness of the departed. Nor did pretty, blooming, blushing Mrs. Nellie ever for a moment dream

that her visitant was Fred himself, assisted by a wie and false whiskers nor

Levison to put his arm protectingly around her and assure her he was not County, Pa., is the inventor of a perpetual clock, which, by utilizing mag-Nellie, if you broke your promise? A sensible little woman like you to veritably believe in such superstitious follows. bly believe in such superstitious fol-position to stop before its parts are worn nobility in regard to the sayings con-derol! And, after having waited for you out by friction.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Bill Passed by the House of Representatives. The following is the text of the Inter-State Commerce bill which has passed the House:

House:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad from one State or Territory to or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly to charge to or receive from any person of persons any greater or less rate or amount of treight, compensation, or reward than is charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and cotemporaneous service in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling of the same. And all persons, engaged as aforesaid, shall farnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for the carriage, receiving, delivery, storage, and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with the cotemporaneous transportation thereof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage, or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, or understanding was made for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage, or evade any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transpor-SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as aforesaid, directly or indirectly to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made, or services rendered, as aforesaid, by him or them.

SEC. 3. hat it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage. SEC. 3. nat it small be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storing, or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, breaking car-loads into less In different cars, breaking car-loads into less than car loads, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several rathroads. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property, as aforesaid, to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination, for the pooling of freights, or to pool the freights, of different and computing railroads, by dividing between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion of them.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transpor-

person or persons engaged in the transpor-tation of property, as provided in the first section of this set, to enarge or receive any compensation per car-load of similar prop-sity for carrying, receiving, storing, forward-ing, or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance in one continuous car-riage.

First—The different kinds and classes of property to be carried.

Second—The different places between which such property shall be carried.

Third—The rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing, or handling the same.

loading, unloading, storing, or handling the same.

Such schedules may be changed from time to time, as hereinatter provided. Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least the size of ordinary plca, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered; and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifications above required, which substitute schedule shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided at least five days before the same shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall, as aforesaid, be substituted. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying prop-

or received by or to one person alone or in sonnection with another or other persons.

SEC. 7. That each and every act, matter, or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited; and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of the damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, where the person or persons causing such damage can be found, or may have an agent, office, or place of business; and the person or persons so offending shall for each offense forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$1,000, to be recovered by the United States, by action in any Circuit or District Court aforesaid, one-half of such penalty or penalties, when collected, to be paid to the informer. Any action to be brought as aforesaid to recover any such penalty or damages may be considered, and if so brought shall be regarded, as a subject of equity jurisdiction, and discovery and affirmative relief may be sought and obtained therein. In any such action so brought as a case of equitable eognizance, preliminary or final injunctions may, without allegation or proof of damage to any paintiff or complainant, be granted upon proper application, restraining, forbidding, and prohibiting the commission or continuance of any acts, matters, or things, within the terms or purview of this act, nrohibited or forbidden. In any action aforesaid, and upon any application or any injunction above provided for, any Director, officer, Receiver, or Trustee of any corporation or company, Receiv

timony or evidence by the same, respectively, and the production of books and papers thereby, may and shall be compelled, the same as in the case of any other witness; and in case any such deposition or evidence, or the production of any books or papers, may be desired or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any injunction aforesaid, the same, and the production of books and papers, may and shall be had, taken, and compelled, by or before any United States Commissioner, or in any manner provided or to be provided for, as to the taking of other depositions or evidence, or the attendance of witnesses, or the production of other books or papers, in or by Chap. 17 of Title 13 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In actions to be brought as aforesaid, damages sustained in the period of a month or part of a month may be regarded as and counted or declared upon, or complained of generally, and as one separate cause of action, and so, whether such damages be sustained in one month or in different months; and such separate cause of action may be joined in the same action. No action aforesaid shall be sustained unless brought within one year after the cause of action shall accrue.

SEC. 8. That any Director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any Receiver or Trustee, lessee, or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, who shall directly or indirectly do, or cause or willingly suffer or person aforesaid, or one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, who shall directly or indirectly aid or abet therein; or shall directly or indirectly aid or abet therein; or shall directly or indirectly aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of an isference or person acting or indirectly aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall derectly or indirectly aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon co

SEC. 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property less than an ordinary carload, or wholly within one State or Territory, and not destined for carriage in another State or Territory, or going to or coming from some foreign country, or to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles free or at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to and from public articles free or at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to and from public lairs and expositions for exhibition SEC. 10. That the words "person or per-sons" as used in this act, except where oth-erwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers, corporation or corporations, Receiver or Re-ceivers, Trustee or Trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any of the matters and things mentioned in this act.

-Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, was nied his master to France in 1870 to act A Ready Market for Babies.

It seems there is in Lordon an institution, the conductors of which hitherto, we presume, had considered that they were doing "good by stealth," and now no doubt "blush to find it fame." This establishment is situated in Great Coram Street, and is managed by Mrs. Main, who gives to it not only time but money. It is a refuge for infants, a chapel of ease to the Foundling Hospital, with which it appears to have a kind of connection. In fact, it discharges, to a certain extent, the functions which taken in by selection, and after strict inquiry as to the circumstances and pre-Main's Refuge for Infants seems to adopt the older plan. Children are received there a few days after birth, and thus the shame of the mother may be concealed in private lodgings, and her responsibility for the child entirely resaw-mill and the moved a few days afterward. We have no reason whatever to doubt the charity or good intentions of this lady, but the functions she has taken upon herself concern the public as a whole. The mode which the place is managed may be udged by the answer given by Mrs. Palmer, the matron, and by Mrs. Main herself. Mrs. Palmer, speaking of the baby afterward adopted by Lady Gooch, "The child was brought to the house for the purpose of being handed over to somebody else, I can not say any thing about it—it was a private case." "Children are taken in if ap-proved of." "Somebody brought this child. I do not know who-it was not its mother." Counsel asked: "Then you say a child was brought in and passed through the house on a certain day, and you can not say any thing more about it?" "I can not," was the reply. In answer to further questions, declared that she did not know the mother, and could not state where the child was now. "It was given away," she added, "to a nurse whose name I for a longer distance in one classes of section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules, which shall plainly state:

First—The different kinds and classes of may position, to tell any thing." It would thus seem that, in addition to the section of the mother, saying, "I am not bound, in my position, to tell any thing." It would thus seem that, in addition to the section of the mother, saying, "I am not bound, in my position, to tell any thing." It do not know." Mrs. Main's own evi-dence agreed with that of the resident matron. She declined to give the name Foundling Hospital, and managed with

much more secrecy, is this confidential refuge for illegitimate children.

The most objectionable characteristic of Mrs. Main's establishment, however, remains to be recognized. It is not really, as it calls itself, a "refuge" for infants; but is, in its way, a kind of ex-change and mart for children, only that the people who come as customers pay nothing for the infants they take away. Mrs. Palmer's suspicion; though Lady Gooch first said the child was for a friend, and afterward for herself, still it

for the child, and made no register of its disposal or destination. carelessness-this absolute ignorance as to the future of the children-is object tionable in a double sense. Mrs. Main takes in infants, but does not keep them. Her institution is not properly a home or a refuge, but a kind of turnstile through which children are passed. On the one side are unmarried mothers secretly confined getting rid of their new-born babes with great speed; while on the other are unknown women who take away the children beyond all knowledge, inspection or control; and Mrs. Main is the intermediary in the transaction that begins and ends in the dark. It may be said that all is right, because it suits the real mother who is willing to desert, and the new mother who is willing to adopt; but there is a third party concerned—the child. How can Mrs. Main know what may happen afterward? There are cases, we know, where men and women desire to have parental control over children of both sexes, finding them useful in some degrading or dishonest occupation. Children have been treated shamefully by their own parents; been brought unabits or fearfully habits overvile worked; and how did Mrs. Main insure against such results at the hands of persons not even bound to the child by ties of blood? She practically takes from the Poor Law Guardians a responsibility belonging to them, and then gets rid of it with a light heart. What would be thought of work-house officials who gave their orphans away to unknown applicants, asking no reference and no address? The reason for this systematic recklessness is plain enough; for if Mrs. Main were more particular she would receive fewer applications for children to adopt, and by asking no questions she gets her babies more quickly off her hands. Yet in doing so she not only exposes the children to unknown perils, but facilitates, and in some cases may even unintentionally suggest, fraud. Lady Gooch, baffled by honesty in all other directions, found in the Coram

Street refuge two essential implements system that ought to be maintained?-London Telegraph.

A Darky Son of Thunder.

Alick Brown, the mighty-mouthed negro who went to England to whistle for Jarrett and Palmer, is now in the Jefferson Market Prison serving a "tenday" sentence. He makes the prison a place of minstreley and noise. On the Mississippi steamboats, where he worked as a freedman in 1866, handling cotton, he learned to imitate the blowing of the whistles, the sound of the gongs, the splashing of the wheels, the noise of the escaping steam when the engine is started, the vocal achievements of fighting cats and dogs, the the noises of railroad whistles, steamsaw and planing mills, the banjo, violin, violincello and bagpipe. In 1874 he began to make his living in St. Louis by giving these imitations in different saoons, and "taking up a collection." He visited other cities, and in 1876 came to New York. He "did the steamboat" in the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Bowery, and lived by his saloon and ferryboat performances afterwards. Last August he was engaged by Jarrett & Palmer for their production of Uncle Tom's Cabin at Booth's Theater, and taken to England with them. Friday he came back on the steamer England with nine other negroes of the troupe, and has fallen back on the saloons for a living. Tuesday some boys who had been listening to him followed liceman, who replied that "the boys wouldn't hurt him." Brown was much Brown was much disgusted, and said promptly arrested, and given ten days the next morning for intoxication and ry of their soldiers killed during the

"I haint done nuffin 'tall," he said. Wouldn't pay cent to git out, 'cause ain't done nuffin; but dis chicken eats

here, you bet, ebery white ting he lay his black hands on. Dey wouldn't keep me here long; I'd starve de place. 'S'je essecush'n. Brown was asked to repeat his per-formance and braced himself for the

show. What musical instruments and animal noises he didn't imitate need only be mentioned to be despised. First the Mississippi steamboat whistled and blew and rang its bell, the Captain swore, the crew screamed and the steam the hospital itself fulfilled down to 1760.
From that period the children, instead of being received without inquiry, were cabin," as he sung in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Brown seized a chair and asquiry as to the circumstances and pre-vious career of the mother. Such is the system maintained to this day; but Mrs. suming a most grotesque position with the chair in his arms, rubbed an ebony ruler across it as if his life depended on it, and seemed to extract violin strains from the passive wood. In the same manner, but more fiercely, he turned and imitated the 'cello. Next came a charming representation of the steam saw-mill and the planing-mill, the ruler this time being drawn across a board. A tug-boa whistled and puffed and rang its bell. Then came a dog fight. This able darky then protruded his lower lip and, while sitting in his chair, blew out a gas-light over his head.—New York World

A Robber King.

The Hungarian papers announce the death in the prison of Szamos-Ujvar, of the celebrated bandit, Rosza Sandor, known in Hungary as the "Robber King." He was born at Szejedin in 1813, and both his father and grandfather were robbers by profession. achievements, however, soon eclipsed those of his family, and he was admired as much as he was feared. The reckless courage with which he attacked the police, and even military escorts on the high road in broad daylight, his gener-osity toward the poor, and his gallantry toward women made him a sort of a national hero. Some thirty years ago few people of the wealthier classes ven-tured to travel in Hungary without pay ing him tribute. His bands were well armed and organized, and szegony legenyek (poor fellows), as the bandits were called in those days, found sympathizers and accomplices among the peasantry. He was first imprisoned in 1886, but escaped in the following year by the assistance of his mistress, a peasant woman named Kati, whose husband he had killed by blowing his brains out with a pistol. During the revolution of 1848 Rosza Sandor was pardoned by Kossuth, and he then organized a free corps, which did good service against mrs. Main's transactions, indeed, appear to have been really of the most loosely liberal kind. Her manager, Mrs. Palmer, admits that she did not have any thing about Lady Gooch's were advancing to capture him. After a trial which lasted three years Sandor was sentenced to be hanged, but sentenced to impristhe Government troops. After the supthe sentence was commuted to impris-onment for life. He remained eight years in the fortress of Kufstein, and

And is that why?"

"Good bory blaves, and so they don't get with some of his companion, a railway the high, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants of this act shalisphy to all property, and the may the sold pursuits. In 1868 he attacked, here, was mad soid other, and the first a siled previously. In 1868 he attacked, with some of his companion, a railway the highly, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants of this act shalisphy to all property, and then; of them, with a little country of the highly, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants of this act shalisphy to all property, and then; of them, with a little country of the highly, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants of this case shalisphy to all property, and then; of the previously she and said noth the country of the highly, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants of the service of the door after her, for her three servants of the service of the door after her, for her three her three servants of the service of the door after her, for was then set at liberty in virtue o died .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Popular 4-per-cent Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling renewed attention to the issue of 4-per-cent. bonds. They are issued in denominations of \$50 and upward, both coupon and registered, and bear 4-per-cent. Interest, payable quarterly. They are exempt from payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. Upon receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted free of charge to subscribers. Applications should specify the amount and denomination required, and, for registered bonds, the full name and post-office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. The interest on registered bonds will be paid by a check issued by the Treasury of the United States to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States notes, as the holder may prefer, or, if desired, in United States notes at the office of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States notes, as the holder may prefer, or, if desired, in United States. All National banks are invited to become financial gents of the Government and depositories The Secretary of the Treasury has issued Treasurer of the United States. All Nations at banks are invited to become financial agents of the Government and depositories of public moneys received on the sale of these bonds. Upon complying with section 5,153, Revised Statutes of the United States, all banks, bankers, paymasters and other public officers and other persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds. They are the contents the contents

A Singular Animal. For some years there has been in the Hadley neighborhood a wild vermin it made a noise like that of a fox. It is 20 inches high, 3 feet 2 inches from end | ning-rods.-Journal of Chemistry. of tail to the tip of his nose, and looks like a cross between a wolf, fox, dog and coon; has a thick, heavy neck like a bull, is of a pale yellow color, with long hair on his neck, which curls back somewhat like the mane of a lion, and other features not common to animals of her intended deception-a new-born of these woods. What is strange about baby and a complacent nurse. Is this a it is that the hounds would not chase nor have any thing to do with it. was in good order, and from its being in the hog-pen it is supposed that it had been for a long time feeding on the swine of the neighborhood.—Bowling Green Pantagraph

The Girls of Sligo.

The girls of Sligo were not exactly pretty, and not quite the reverse. They were fresh, wholesome, and heartylooking-broad shouldered and ruddy faced, by no means to be passed by with coldness or indifference. It may, indeed, be said that the heart of the speaking, warmed towards them, and he watched them with no little interest going in and out of the shops making their purchases, for it was Saturday evening and market day. Their bon-nets would have made the Queen of Sheba green with envy-bonnets of great height, a foot at least, towering up above the head like a main-sail, and bedecked with ribbons of red, yellow and other quiet colors. Some of these ribbons were white, like a bride's, and great was the contrast between covering of the head and the rest of the attire. The taste of the Irish peasant attire. The taste of the Irish per nets as a general rule, but when it does she makes up her mind that there shall be no mistake about it .- The London

Dr. Perry's Coron Synup is fast taking the place of all the old-fashione! Cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price -Russia, France and Italy have built

monuments in the Crimea to the memowar there in 1654-'56.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Suct Pudding. — 4 eggs, 4 pound or 1 cup of suct, chopped fine; 1 pint of of crops, before making a single exper bread-crumbs, 1 quart of milk, 4 tea-spoonful of cinnamon, 4 teaspoonful of nutmeg, and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour or corn-starch. Mix the suet, crumbs, cinnamon, nutmeg, and flour (or cornstarch) together; boil the milk, and while it is hot pour suet, etc., into it, beating thoroughly; add the eggs, beaten. Sweeten to the taste; add a little salt, brown the pudding in an oven, and serve warm.

English Plum pudding.—14 pounds chopped suet; 1 pound raisins; 1 pound currants; 1 pound moist sugar; 1 pound flour; 1 pound bread-crumbs; 4 ounces candied lemon or citron, the rind of 1 lemon, grated, and the inice of 2: 10 lemon, grated, and the juice of 2; 10 eggs; 1 cupful milk, 1 glassful brandy, 1 teaspoonful salt; 1 of ground allspice. Mix the whole well together and boil for 6 hours. Let the water boil when the pudding is put in and do not let it cease lemon, grated, and the juice of 2; 10 eggs; 1 cupful milk, 1 glassful brandy, to boil gently until the pudding is re-disappear entirely, roots and stalks, moved. Either boiled or rubbed sauce leaving no trace of their existence save may be used, flavored to suit the taste.

To Make French Bread and Rolls .-Take 14 pints of milk, make it quite complish the purpose equally well. warm, a pint small-beer yeast, add sufficient flour to make it as thick as butter, put it into a pan, cover it over, and keep it warm. When it has risen as high as it will, add 1 pint of warm water and 1 ounce salt, mix them well together, rub into it a little flour and 2 ounces of butter, then make your dough, not quite as stiff as for your bread, let it stand for an hour, and it will be ready to make into rolls, etc.; let them stand till they have risen, and bake them in a quick

mealy kind of potatoes; pare them, and put them into just boiling water enough to cover them; add a little salt; when boiled tender drain off the water, and let them steam till they break to pieces; take them up, put 2 or 3 together in a strong cloth, and press them tight, in the form of a ball; then lay them carefully in your dish so as not to fall apart. Potatoes are very nice, and more healthy, roasted in the oven. Sweet potatoes reboil, than the common potato, and should never be pared before cooking. They are better roasted than boiled.

Soup .- Procure half or whole shank of beef, according to the size of your family, and add to it any pieces of cold roast beef-bones or remains of steak from breakfast, and a slice of salt pork. as long as any scum rises, and then closely cover, and boil slowly 5 hours, or until the meat will fall from the bones. Remove the meat, and strain good, in a cool place, for 2 or 3 days. When ready to use, remove the grease from the stock. An hour and a half before dinner put the amount of steck

flour wet with water to the soup. FARM TOPICS. POPLARS AS LIGHTNING RODS. Professor Asa Gray says that the reason which lies at the bottom of the general belief, on the Continent of Europe, that lightning strikes the Lombardy poplar trees in preference to others, is coming one. Happily, no one can patent it, and bring it round in a wagon, and inone. It is recommended to plant a several other French towns, there is a system of official inspection of light-degree of rivalry with Edison's attachsystem of official inspection of light-ning-rods. The rods are tested once a year, or oftener, with a galvanometer, to see if they are in working order which has been a terror to the people Probably many of the accidents that ocof that community. Last Sunday morn- cur are due to the deterioration of the ing Esquire James Heard went to his apparatus. As soon as the lightninghog-pen, where he found and killed it.
It has been heard in that section to cry
like a young mule, but when it was shot
thus have an infallible means of proving the worthlessness of any one's light

CARBOLIC ACID IN THE POULTRY HOUSE .-- Until the discovery of the uses of this acid poultrymen, as well as a host of others, were sadly in need of some really good deodorizer and disin fectant, though now we have something which can be relied upon for these purposes, while the various uses it can be and has been applied to are so numerous we shall not attempt to enumerate them. Lice, mites and other parasites which infest the poultry-house as well as the poultry, have a wholesome dread of this try itch, but it must be used with cautry itch, but it must be used with caution here, or it may cause considerable suffering at the time to the fowls. It can be largely diluted with water and scattered all over the house, inside, with a long whisk. The nests can also have a sprinkling, while the floor under the roosts and roosting-benches and elsewhere can be treated to some of the biscovery. If the bowels be where can be treated to some of the process and sook, given away by all drugging the control of traveler of whom we have thus far been a sprinkling, while the floor under the where can be treated to some of the same, and you will feel satisfied that the acid has helped you in many ways to make your fowls more comfortable -Poultry Monthly.

How FARMERS LOSE MONEY .- By not taking one or more good papers. Keeping no account of farm operations; paying no attention to the im that "a stitch in time saves nine." in regard to sowing grain and planting seed at the proper time. Leaving reapers, ploughs, cultivators, etc., unsheltered from the rain and the

heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to believe. Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irrepairable. By repairing broken plements at the proper time many dol-lars may be saved—a proof of the asser-

tion that time is money. Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in language of the vender, the articles are very cheap.

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired

until strange cattle are found grazing in

the meadow, grain-fields, or browsing 566 A WEEK in your own town. Terms at on the fruit-trees.

Disbelieving the principle of rotation Planting fruit-trees without giving the

trees half the attention necessary make them profitable. GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR STOCK -Farmers now have to "get acquainte with their stock," and if they are wis they will improve the opportunity. training young cattle, especially, gentle-ness and familiarity and patience will go a deal furth r than any of the old

pudding is put in and do not let it cease plants, directly after cutting, they will a small hole in the earth where they stood. Refined or crude oil will ac

A friend of the "Drawer, was a sojourner in Ireland during the past sum mer, and of course visited the Lakes of Killarney. He set out for the Gap of Dunloe, which is a wild mountain pass, intending to walk through it to the per lake, which is the usual mode of approach for the tourist. While thus pro ceeding, the little hut or cabin occupied by a descendant of the far-famed Kate Kearney, that dangerous beauty of long ago, and situated at the base of a mountain, was passed. As our friend approached it, the guide—a genuine specimen of that race which springs green and vigorous from the "first flower of

the earth and first gem of the sea"—
began his legends about the locality:
"Do ye see that mountain," said he,
"behind the cabin there?—I mane Kate Kearney's descindant's cabin. Well, it's no less nor two thousand five hun-dred feet high, and it is well known that whin Kate Kearney from the top of it

unloosed her hair, it touched the base there fornint ye."
"Is it possible!" said our friend.
"Indade, thin, it is, sir; but shure I see that you're from America, and as for stories it's not worth while to be tellin' thim to one of your people. Didn't I come wid some gintlem Put it over the fire in cold water and let come slowly to a boil; skim carefully and the divil such stories I ever heard in my life as they gave me. I wondher if they could be thrue? And wondhering I have been ever since I heard thim, what wondherful places and things ye the stock into an earthen jar, and let it stand until the next day or until wanted. It will, with the addition of salt, keep guide, as if carried to the depths of doubt and reflection. "What are the stories?" said our

friend. "Shure," said the guide, "I couldn't required over the fire, and to each quart be tellin' all the stories in a short ride add I tablespoonful each of potato, onlike this; but one of thim has struck jon, carrot, turnip cut into dice of equal my heart and soul, and I'll niver forget

round on ponies sarvin' the guests! I wondher if that was thrue!"—Harper's.

Talking Through the Atlantic Cable. At the annual meeting of the American Electrical Society in Chicago, Mr. George H. Bliss of the Electric works said that he had, in a trip East about a month ago, seen Mr. Edison's latest ad-dition to the telephone, a description of to light. Green herbage, and green wood—sappy wood—are excellent conductors of electricity. A tree is shattered by lightning only when the discharge reaches the naked trunk or naked branches, which are poorer consequences of the legislation of the telephone, a description of which addition the speaker thought the inventor would not object to having given. It was a telephonic receiver—a receiver without a magnet—something new under the sun. It was based upon new under the sun. It was based upon ductors. An old-fashioned Lombardy poplar, by its light, by its complete covering of twigs and small branches, and their foliage, down almost to the ground, and by its sappy wood, makes a capital lightning-rod, and a cheap one. Happily, no one can patent it Happily, no one can patent it, so greatly increased the volume of the and bring it round in a wagon, and in-sist upon trying it on. To make it sur-er, the tree should stand in moist standing twelve or fifteen feet away from ground, or near water; for wet ground the instrument. This might not be is a good conductor, and dry soil a poor altogether a desirable improvement. It was doubtful whether a person talking Lombardy poplar near the house, and another near the barn. If the ground is dry, the nearer the well the better— where the message was received. Prof. where the message was received. Prof. Gray had a somewhat similar attachexcept for the nuisance of the roots that will get into it. In this connection it is ment on his telephone for the transmisinteresting to know that in Paris and in sion of telephonic harmony. The speaker

> —There is very little that is really original in literature. That apparently most original song, "Whoa, Emma," is, after all, only an expansion of Dr. Holmes' idea: "Think, think, thou cruel Emms,
> When thou shalt hear my woe,
> And know my sad dilemms,
> That thou hast made it so,"
> —Harvard Crimson.

A DRY subject-A thirsty toper.

The U. S. Signal Service.
Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of Nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious irventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality! And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, unpoultry, have a wholesome dread of this acid, the mere odor from it, which is very penetrating, causing them to skip for pastures new in double-quick time. It has also been used, diluted with water, as a remedy for scab leg or poultry itch, but it must be used with causely and the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Justice II have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician between the pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Justice II have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician of testimonials are on file in the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Justice II have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician of testimonials are on file in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainty.

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